

# PUTNAM REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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## Putnam Republican Banner

C. W. BROWN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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transient character, must be accompanied by  
the cash in order to insure their publication.

[From Arthur's Home Magazine.]

### "MARRIED AGAIN."

"You don't mean so—you don't really  
mean that Dora West is married again?"  
cried Mrs. Mills, as she came down to the  
front gate, both hands up-lifted in surprise  
and dismay at the fact which I had just  
communicated to her.

"I must say I really had too good an  
opinion of the woman; but there's no  
knowing what folks will do in this world.  
And it's only two years since her husband  
died of that awful disease. How I pitied  
her, and what a fuss she made at the time.  
I really thought she never would get over  
it; but she's done herself up for me,  
now."

I opened my lips to speak, and then,  
in second thought, I closed them again.  
There would be no use in defending my  
friend, Dora West, to such a person,  
and yet do not misunderstand me, reader;  
Mrs. Mills was a kind-hearted, good sort  
of woman, and would have made almost  
any sacrifice for a friend or neighbor who  
was in trouble; but she was a narrow mind-  
ed, and, of course, she was guilty of all  
the usual faults of petty sins, and little  
characteristics, which are the indig-  
nities of this quality.

"So, I only replied, 'Oh, Mrs. Mills, you  
don't understand Dora as I do; but I have  
a right to discuss the matter now. Good  
evening.' And walking slowly down  
the little grassy road, my thoughts went  
back to a night two years ago, that had  
ruined itself into my memory.

It was evening, in the early October,  
and the rain was falling slow and languid-  
ly outside. The day had been a languid  
one, too, with a kind of wistful, blue-gray  
y, and a slight chill in the still air,  
which was a far off whisper of the Winter.  
Dora and I sat sewing in the little back  
parlor that evening, by the round analog-  
ous table, and there was a sort of rivalry  
up between our tongues, and our fin-  
gers—I cannot tell which was the number.  
How pretty she looked that night; she  
wore a blue dress of five years, and with  
a smile darting among the dimples of  
her sweet lips, and the light of a glad  
heart beaming out from her blue eyes.

"To think, Alice," she murmured,  
Harry's been gone a week, and I thought  
would seem an age, that morning he  
said good-bye. It would, too, if you  
didn't see him. But he'll be home to-  
morrow. Oh, how glad I shall be to  
see him."

At that moment the bell rang, loud and  
sudden.  
"Oh, dear! I hope nobody's come to  
see us to-night. We're so cozy and hap-  
py together."

"Here's a dispatch for you, Mrs. West,"  
said a small boy, whom the servant girl  
had carried into the room.

Dora sprang up quickly. "It's from  
Harry, I know!"

She brought it to the light, and opened  
it with her eager fingers. Her eyes—  
those blue, beautiful eyes ran across the  
page. "My God! my God!" And then  
she clasped her hands and launched  
and wailed. Oh, how that laugh rang  
down now, through those two years, and  
up the blood in my veins, and fairly  
brought the beating of my heart!

"Then she came round to me with that  
wild, scared, pitiful look in her face, that  
was more terrible than the face of the  
dead. 'What does it mean, Alice?' she  
whispered. 'I can't read it; but it struck  
my head just now, something did, and  
it's true!'

"Nothing's happened to Harry, has  
there?"

"He'll come home to-morrow, and put  
his arms round me, and call me his dear  
little wife, won't he, Alice?"

"Yes, yes, he will," I tried to say, but I  
hardly think I succeeded, for my lips had  
grown dry and parched, and my voice  
sounded away in my heart, where a terrible  
fear had come down.

But I drew Dora into my lap, laid her  
head on my shoulder, and then, bending  
down, I read the paper which she had  
brought in her hands.

There were but a few words; the great  
series of life are generally acted and told  
briefly. There had been a fearful collision  
on the railway, somewhere between New  
York and Boston. Several passengers  
were killed. Among them was—yes, I  
looked twice, bending down my eyes close  
to the paper; it was his name!

I hugged Dora tight to my heart. I  
do not remember anything that happened  
for the next five minutes.

staggered against him, and he caught her  
in his arms, and the tears ran down the  
strong man's face, fast as they run down  
the face of a tired little child.

He laid her on the sofa, and slowly  
broke the truth over the darkened mind of  
Dora West. What a night that was. God  
in His great mercy save me from such an  
other!

After this, I thought for many weeks  
that Dora would soon walk with her hus-  
band through the fine rooms of the man-  
sion preserved for them on high, but God  
spared her, and at last her life began to  
take up some of its old symptoms and in-  
terests.

I remember the first time she rode out.  
It was a bright day in the early Spring,  
and Mr. Lee and I accompanied her. He  
and Harry had always loved each other,  
as brothers do, and it was not strange the  
young man was moved with much pity  
for the widow of his friend.

In the course of our ride, we came  
across a patch of early violets, on the  
sunny side of the bank, near a small  
stream.

"Oh, how beautiful they are!" cries  
Dora, clapping her hands, with something  
of her old animation; and then a change  
came over her face. "Harry loved violets,  
and don't you remember, Alice, he used  
to twine them in his hair. Oh, to think  
now, he will never see them any more!"  
and amid her quick sobs, her head sank  
down on my shoulder.

And I could only tell her there were  
fairer violets in the land to which Harry  
had gone. Mr. Lee did not speak, but I  
saw the glance he bent down on her for a  
moment, and I knew then his heart was  
stirred with something more than pity for  
Dora West.

She did not, I know, suspect this for  
some time, and thought it was only for  
Harry's sake that he called so often, showed  
her a thousand little nameless atten-  
tions, and was so thoughtful of her hap-  
piness.

Well, the truth came out at last; Dora  
was still in her youth, and she had one of  
those clinging, vine-like natures that need  
something to lean upon; in short, love was  
with her, a great necessity; she could not  
walk through life alone.

"He says he will take Harry's place to  
me. Shall I give it to him, Alice?" whis-  
pered Dora.

And I lifted up her face, and looked at  
it. "Yes, darling, this new love is sent of  
the God that called Harry to himself, and  
left you only his memory."

So they were married; and the unchar-  
itable, narrow-minded, and the envious  
talked as, God help them, they always  
have and will talk until Death comes and  
lays its cold hand on their lips, and hush-  
es them with its solemn, "Be still! for-  
ever, and forever!"

### PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose,  
In all its beauty;  
We love to hear our friends disclose  
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see the ship arrive  
Well laden to our shore;  
We love to see our neighbors thrive,  
And love to bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life,  
With uninterupted joys;  
We love to see a happy wife,  
With lots of girls and boys.

We love all these—yet far above  
We love the one true love;  
We love what every printer loves,  
To have subscriptions paid.

### A BREEZE AMONG THE METHOD- ISTS.

A convention of Ministers and Lay De-  
legates from various Methodist Episcopal  
churches in western New York, was held  
at Rochester on the 14th instant, for the  
purpose of considering the proposed  
change in the representation in the Annual  
Conference, by which the Laity may be  
permitted to have a share in its delibera-  
tions, and also a modification or entire abo-  
lition of the office of Presiding Elder.  
The discussions were quite animated, and  
some of them very decided. A feeling of  
dissatisfaction has been growing up in the  
church for a long time against the Presi-  
ding Elder-ship. By many it is regarded  
as a "fifth wheel to a wagon"—as "cost-  
ing more than it comes to." On the other  
hand it is considered a vital element in  
the itinerant system in vogue in that church.

A WITTY REPLY.—A certain nobleman,  
the proprietor of large estates, was in the  
habit of once every year, of inviting his  
tenants, among whom was a conscientious  
Quaker, to dine with him. The Quaker,  
not anxious to brave the senseless ridicule  
to which members of the Society of friends  
were at that time exposed, invariably de-  
clined the honor. At length his lordship  
pressed him as a personal favor, to attend,  
and, for once, he consented to do so. On  
the right of the Host sat the Vicar, and  
on the left, his Curate. After dinner, the  
Vicar, who stuttered painfully, attempted  
to put a question, by way of banter, to the  
Quaker. The Quaker started, but made  
no reply. The clergyman repeated, in the  
same incomprehensible manner, his  
query. Still the Quaker made no answer.  
Then the Curate, who was of a glib and  
ready tongue, interfered, and said, "I do  
not think you understand what the Vicar  
says." "I do not see how I should,"  
he simply asked you whether you can tell  
him how it was that Balaam's ass spoke?"  
"Balaam had an impediment in his speech,"  
and his ass spoke for him," was the very  
conclusive rejoinder.

FRUITS OF VIRTUE.—If you should see  
a man digging in a snow drift with the ex-  
pectation of finding valuable ore, or plant-  
ing seeds upon the rolling hills, you would  
say at what respect does this man  
suffer. But you, while you sow the seeds  
of idleness and dissipation in your youth,  
and expect the fruits of age will be a good  
constitution, elevated affections, and holy  
principles! If you desire a virtuous and  
happy life, in youth you must shape your  
character by the word of unerring wis-  
dom, and plant in your bosom the seeds of  
holiness.—Golden Rule.

### Rules of Health for Married Ladies.

CAREFULLY PREPARED BY A MODEL BENE-  
DICT.

We find the following floating, and give  
it an insertion. "Get up at three o'clock  
in the morning, clean out the stove, take  
up the ashes, sweep the front side-walk,  
and scrub the front steps, nurse the baby,  
put the mackerel to soak, build the fire,  
grind the coffee, get your husband's  
things to warm, see the shirt aired, the  
mackerel, settle the coffee, set the ta-  
ble, rouse the house, carry up some hot  
water for shaving to that brute of a lazy  
husband, and dry the morning paper. By  
this time you will have an appetite for  
breakfast. Hold the baby during the meal  
as you like your breakfast cold."

After breakfast, wash the dishes, nurse  
the baby, dust everything, wash the win-  
dows, wash and dress the baby—that  
pantry wants cleaning out and scrubbing!  
nurse the baby, draw the baby five or six  
miles in the wagon for his health; nurse  
him when you return; put on the potatoes  
and the cabbage, nurse the baby—and the  
corn-bread—don't forget to nurse the baby  
—and the turnips—nurse the baby—  
sweep everything; take up the dinner, set  
the table, fill the castors, change the ta-  
ble cloth—there that baby wants nursing.  
Eat your dinner cold again, nurse the  
baby.

After dinner, wash the dishes, gather  
up all the dirty clothes, and put them to  
soak, nurse the baby every half hour; re-  
ceive a dozen calls, interspersed with  
nursing the baby; drag the baby a mile or  
two, hurry home, make biscuits, pick up  
some codfish, cut some dried beef. Cat-  
nip tea, for baby's internal derangement;  
hold the baby an hour to quiet him; put  
some alcohol in the meter; baby a spec-  
imen of perpetual motion; tea ready, take  
your cold as usual.

After tea, wash up the dishes, put some  
fish to soak, chop some hash, send for  
more sugar—(good gracious, how that  
sugar does go)—and thirteen cents a  
pound; get down the stockings and darn  
them—keep on nursing the baby, till hus-  
band comes home with a double shuffle on  
the front steps, a decided difficulty in find-  
ing the stairway, and a determination to  
sleep in the back yard. Drag him up  
stairs to bed, then nurse the baby and go  
to sleep.

Women in delicate health will find that  
the above practice will either kill or cure  
them.

### ANOTHER DIVORCE CASE.

Here is a story of the times, a bank  
and panic incident, that must not be lost.  
In the midst of the late excitement, and  
at the moment when every body thought  
all the banks were going to the dogs, to-  
gether, Jones rushed into the bank of  
which he was a stockholder, and thrusting  
the certificate into the face of the transfer  
clerk, he said, in great haste:

"Here, please transfer half that to James  
P. Smith!"

The clerk looked at it, and asked, which  
half, Mr. Jones?

"I don't care which half," replied  
Jones, puzzled at the inquiry.

"You had better go to the Courts; I can't  
make the transfer without a legal decision.  
If you really wish to transfer your other  
half to Mr. Smith we can not do it here."

Jones was confounded. He knew the  
banks were all in a muddle, but this was  
too deep for him. He took his certificate  
from the hand of the smiling clerk, and  
on looking at it, lo! it was his marriage cer-  
tificate! Being a printed form, on fine  
paper, and put away among his private  
papers, it was the first thing that  
Mr. Jones laid hands on when he went to  
his secretary for his bank stock scrip.  
He went home, kissed his wife, glad  
that she hadn't been transferred to Mr.  
Smith, and taking the right papers this  
time, hastened down town in time to get  
it all straight.

WOMEN ENJOY MOST.—Women in their  
nature are much more joyous than men;  
whether it be that their blood is more re-  
fined, their fibers more delicate, their an-  
imal spirits more light and volatile—or  
whether as some have imagined, their may  
not be a sex in the very soul—we shall not  
pretend to determine. As vivacity is the  
gift of woman, gravity is that of man.  
They should each of them, therefore, keep  
a watch upon their particular bias, which  
nature has fixed in their minds, that it may  
not draw too much and lead them out of  
the path of reason. This will certainly  
happen, if the one in every word and ac-  
tion affects the character of being right  
and severe, and the other of being brisk  
and airy. Men should beware of being  
captivated by a kind of savage philosophy;  
women by a thoughtless gallantry. Where  
these precautions are not observed, the  
man often degenerates into a cynic, the  
woman into a coquette; the man grows  
sullen and morose, the woman impertinent  
and fantastical. Taking these facts as a  
basis for our premises, we may conclude  
that men and women were made as coun-  
terparts to one another; that the pain and  
anxieties of the husband might be relieved  
by the sprightliness and good humor of  
the wife. When these are tempered, care  
and cheerfulness go hand in hand, and the  
family, like a ship that's duly trim-  
med, wants neither sail nor ballast.

After the first of January all marriages  
of residents of Maine, solemnized out of  
the State with the intent to evade the pun-  
ishment law, will be void, if the parties  
return to Maine and reside.

Senator Garlington, of South Carolina,  
estimates the loss sustained by the South  
from the depression of the market for cot-  
ton, in consequence of the late commer-  
cial crisis, at more than \$70,000,000.

RATHER UNLITERAL CONDUCT.—The  
Hartford, Ct. Press says that the Rev. L.  
Ludington, of New Britain, has been  
sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment  
in the county jail, for breaking the win-  
dows of the church maliciously, and in  
the night season. It is said he was offend-  
ed because another clergyman had been  
invited to preach in the church.

The following is Gov. Walker's letter  
of resignation:

Washington, Dec. 15, 1857.

To Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

I resign the office of Governor of Kan-  
sas. I have been most reluctantly forced  
to this conclusion, after anxious and care-  
ful consideration of my duty to the coun-  
try, to the people of Kansas, to the Presi-  
dent of the U. S., and to myself. The  
grounds assumed by the President in his  
late message to congress, and in recent  
instructions in reference to the events trans-  
piring here and in Kansas, admonish me  
that as Governor of that Territory it will  
no longer be in my power to preserve the  
peace or promote the public welfare. At  
the earnest solicitation of the President,  
after repeated refusals, the last being in  
writing, I finally accepted this office, upon  
his letter showing the dangers and diffi-  
culties of the Kansas question and the  
necessity of my undertaking the task of its  
adjustment. Under these circumstances,  
notwithstanding the great sacrifices to me,  
personally, politically and pecuniarily, I  
felt that I could no more refuse such a  
call from my country through her Chief  
Magistrate than a soldier in battle who is  
ordered to command a forlorn hope. I  
accepted, however, on the express condi-  
tion that I should advocate the submission  
of the constitution to a vote of the people  
for ratification or rejection. These views  
were clearly understood by the President  
and all his Cabinet; they were honestly  
set forth in my letter of acceptance of this  
office, and reiterated in my inaugural ad-  
dress. Indeed I cannot doubt that the  
convention, after having passed a State  
constitution, will submit it to the people  
for ratification or rejection by a majority of the bona fide  
resident settlers of Kansas. With these  
views well known to the President and  
Cabinet, and approved by them, I accept-  
ed the appointment of Governor of Kan-  
sas. My instructions from the President,  
through the Secretary of State, dated 13th  
March, sustain a regular Legislature of  
the Territory assembling a convention to  
form a Constitution, and they express  
the opinion of the President that when  
such a constitution shall be submitted the  
people must be protected in the exercise  
of their right of voting for or against that  
instrument, and the fair expression of the  
popular will must not be interrupted by  
fraud or violence. I repeat, then, as my  
clear conviction, that unless the conven-  
tion should submit the constitution, and  
the election be fairly and justly con-  
ducted, the constitution will be (and ought  
to be) rejected by congress. This inau-  
gural most distinctly asserted that it was  
not the question of slavery merely, which  
I believed to be of little practical impor-  
tance in its application to Kansas—  
but the entire constitution which should  
be submitted.

After quoting from the President's in-  
augural, Walker refers as follows to his  
course as Governor and its good effects:  
The power and responsibility being de-  
volved exclusively upon me by the Presi-  
dent of using the Federal Army in Kan-  
sas to suppress insurrection, the alterna-  
tive was distinctly presented to me, by  
questions propounded at Topeka, of ar-  
resting therefor the slaughter of the  
people or of preventing that civil war  
which must have extended throughout the  
Union.

My solemn assurance was then given  
that the rights of the people to frame their  
own Government, so far as my power ex-  
tended, should be maintained. But for  
this assurance it is a conceded fact that  
the Topeka State government, then assem-  
bled in legislative session, would have  
been put into immediate actual operation,  
and that a collision with the federal army  
and civil war must have ensued, extending  
itself far throughout the Union. In-  
deed the whole idea of an inaugural ad-  
dress originated in the alarming intelli-  
gence which had reached Washington  
City of perilous and incipient rebellion  
in Kansas. This insurrection was rendered  
still more formidable on my reaching the  
Territory, by the near approach of the  
assembly of the revolutionary State Leg-  
islature, and by the very numerous mass  
conventions by which it was sustained.

In truth, I had to choose between arrest-  
ing that insurrection, at whatever cost of  
American blood by the federal army, or  
to prevent the terrible catastrophe, as I  
did, by my pledges of the exertion of all  
my power to obtain a fair election, by  
the vote of the people, for ratification or  
rejection. My inaugural and other ad-  
dresses were, therefore, really in the na-  
ture of proclamations so often issued by  
Presidents and Governors, with a view to  
prevent, as they did in this case, civil war  
and insurrection. Now, by my oath of  
office, I was sworn to support the consti-  
tution of the United States, which I  
have shown, in my judgment, required  
the submission of the constitution to a  
vote of the people. I was sworn also, to  
take care that the Kansas Nebraska bill  
should be faithfully executed; which bill  
in my judgment, as heretofore stated, re-  
quired that the constitution be submitted  
to the vote of the people; and I was, there-  
fore, only performing my solemn duty  
when, as Governor of the Territory to  
whom people my first obligations were  
due, I endeavored to secure to them these  
results.

The idea entertained by some that I  
should see the Federal Constitution and the  
Kansas Nebraska bill overthrown and  
disregarded, and that playing the part of  
a mute in a pantomime of ruin, I should  
acquiesce by my silence in such a result,  
especially, where such acquiescence in-  
volved as an immediate consequence a  
disastrous and sanguinary civil war seems  
to me most preposterous. Not a drop of  
blood has been shed by the federal troops  
in Kansas during my administration; but  
insurrection and civil war, extending a  
few leagues throughout the country, were  
prevented by the course pursued by me  
in those occasions, and the whole people,  
abandoning revolutionary violence, were  
induced by me to go for the first time into  
a general and peaceful election.

The important results constitute a suffi-  
cient consolation for all the unjust assaults  
made upon me on this subject. I do not  
understand that these assaults have ever  
received the slightest countenance from  
the President; on the contrary, his mes-  
sage clearly indicates an approval of my  
course up to the present most unfortunate  
difference about the so called Lecompton  
Constitution. Inasmuch, however, as this  
difference is upon a vital question, involv-  
ing practical results and new instructions,  
it is certainly much more respectful to the  
President on my part to resign the office  
of Governor and give him an opportunity  
to fill it, as his right under the Consti-  
tution, with one who concurs with him in  
his present opinion, rather than to go to Kan-  
sas and force him to remove by disobedi-  
ence to his instructions. In my opinion  
it would be incompatible with proper re-  
spect for the chief Magistrate of the Union,  
inconsistent with rules of moral rectitude  
or propriety, and could be adopted with  
no advantage to the rights of the people.

Some oppose, because the constitution  
distinctly recognizes and adopts the Ox-  
ford fraud, apportioning legislative mem-  
bers, of hers because of the unprecedented  
and vice-regal powers given to the presi-  
dent of the convention. A large majori-  
ty of the people have no faith in the val-  
idity of the returns and will not vote. Any  
attempt by Congress to force the constitution  
upon the people will be an effort to  
substitute the will of a small minority for  
an overwhelming majority, and will not  
settle the question or localize the issue; he  
fears it would be attended by civil war,  
extending perhaps throughout the Union,  
bringing the question back again upon  
Congress and before the people in a most  
dangerous and alarming aspect.

The President takes a different view of  
the subject in his message; and, from the  
events occurring in Kansas as well as here,  
it is evident that the question is passing  
from the theories into practice, and that as  
Governor of Kansas I should be compelled  
to carry out new instructions, differing on  
a vital question from those received at  
the date of my appointment. Such in-  
structions I could not execute consistently  
with my views of the Kansas Nebraska  
bill, or with my pledges to the people of  
Kansas.

Under these circumstances, no alterna-  
tive is left me but to resign the office of  
Governor. No one can more deeply re-  
gret than myself this necessity, but it ar-  
ises from no change of opinion on my part;  
on the contrary, I should most cheerfully  
have returned to Kansas to carry out my  
original instructions, and thus preserve  
peace and finally settle the Kansas ques-  
tion by redeeming my pledges to the peo-  
ple. It is not my intention now to discuss  
the peculiar circumstances and unexpect-  
ed events which have modified the opin-  
ions of the President upon a constitution to  
the people; much less do I desire any con-  
troversy with the President on this subject;  
yet, however widely my views may differ  
from those entertained by him on this  
question, as regards which I trust will consti-  
tute the policy of his administration in  
other respects, it will give me pleasure as  
a private citizen to yield my cordial sup-  
port.

As late as 3d July, 1857, when the  
democratic territorial convention assem-  
bled at Lecompton, in consequence of the  
laws of the climate and the well known  
will of the people, no one contended that  
slavery could be established there, nor  
was it until my Southern opponents inter-  
fered in the affairs of Kansas, and by de-  
nunciation, menace, and otherwise aided,  
at a critical period, by several office hold-  
ers of Kansas, including the surveyor  
general, the president of the convention,  
with his immense patronage, embracing  
many hundred employees, intervened, and  
as I believe, without the knowledge or ap-  
probation of the President of the United  
States, produced the extraordinary paper  
called the "Lecompton Constitution." Yet  
this act of intervention by the Federal  
officers to defeat the will of the people  
seems to be sustained by my opponents,  
whilst my intervention, as it is called, in  
obedience to my duty and oath of office,  
is denounced and calumniated. It is still  
more extraordinary that the hypothetical  
remarks made by me as regards the cli-  
mate, in its connection with slavery in Kan-  
sas, after that issue had been abandoned there,  
which views were consolidating the Union  
between the conservative free State and  
pro-slavery democrats, so as to prevent  
the confiscation of the small number of  
slaves then held in Kansas, have been de-  
nounced by many distinguished Southern  
Senators, who, when the Kansas Nebraska  
bill was pending in Congress, when such  
remarks from them (if ever) might affect  
Southern emigration, were then loudest  
in proclaiming that because of its climate  
Kansas could never become a slave State.  
Indeed, it seems that all persons in and  
out of Kansas, whether in public or private  
life, may publish what opinions they  
please in regard to these questions except  
the Governor of that Territory, who has so  
little power and no patronage.

Be pleased to express to the President  
my deep regret as regards our unfortunate  
difference of opinion in relation to the  
Lecompton constitution, and say to him  
that infidelity does not belong to man,  
however exalted in intellect, purity of in-  
tention or position; yet if he has commit-  
ted any errors in this respect, may they  
be overruled by a superintending Provi-  
dence for the perpetuation of the Union  
and the advancement of the honor and  
interest of our beloved country.

made up on me on this subject. I do not  
understand that these assaults have ever  
received the slightest countenance from  
the President; on the contrary, his mes-  
sage clearly indicates an approval of my  
course up to the present most unfortunate  
difference about the so called Lecompton  
Constitution. Inasmuch, however, as this  
difference is upon a vital question, involv-  
ing practical results and new instructions,  
it is certainly much more respectful to the  
President on my part to resign the office  
of Governor and give him an opportunity  
to fill it, as his right under the Consti-  
tution, with one who concurs with him in  
his present opinion, rather than to go to Kan-  
sas and force him to remove by disobedi-  
ence to his instructions. In my opinion  
it would be incompatible with proper re-  
spect for the chief Magistrate of the Union,  
inconsistent with rules of moral rectitude  
or propriety, and could be adopted with  
no advantage to the rights of the people.

Some oppose, because the constitution  
distinctly recognizes and adopts the Ox-  
ford fraud, apportioning legislative mem-  
bers, of hers because of the unprecedented  
and vice-regal powers given to the presi-  
dent of the convention. A large majori-  
ty of the people have no faith in the val-  
idity of the returns and will not vote. Any  
attempt by Congress to force the constitution  
upon the people will be an effort to  
substitute the will of a small minority for  
an overwhelming majority, and will not  
settle the question or localize the issue; he  
fears it would be attended by civil war,  
extending perhaps throughout the Union,  
bringing the question back again upon  
Congress and before the people in a most  
dangerous and alarming aspect.

The President takes a different view of  
the subject in his message; and, from the  
events occurring in Kansas as well as here,  
it is evident that the question is passing  
from the theories into practice, and that as  
Governor of Kansas I should be compelled  
to carry out new instructions, differing on  
a vital question from those received at  
the date of my appointment. Such in-  
structions I could not execute consistently  
with my views of the Kansas Nebraska  
bill, or with my pledges to the people of  
Kansas.

Under these circumstances, no alterna-  
tive is left me but to resign the office of  
Governor. No one can more deeply re-  
gret than myself this necessity, but it ar-  
ises from no change of opinion on my part;  
on the contrary, I should most cheerfully  
have returned to Kansas to carry out my  
original instructions, and thus preserve  
peace and finally settle the Kansas ques-  
tion by redeeming my pledges to the peo-  
ple. It is not my intention now to discuss  
the peculiar circumstances and unexpect-  
ed events which have modified the opin-  
ions of the President upon a constitution to  
the people; much less do I desire any con-  
troversy with the President on this subject;  
yet, however widely my views may differ  
from those entertained by him on this  
question, as regards which I trust will consti-  
tute the policy of his administration in  
other respects, it will give me pleasure as  
a private citizen to yield my cordial sup-  
port.

As late as 3d July, 1857, when the  
democratic territorial convention assem-  
bled at Lecompton, in consequence of the  
laws of the climate and the well known  
will of the people, no one contended that  
slavery could be established there, nor  
was it until my Southern opponents inter-  
fered in the affairs of Kansas, and by de-  
nunciation, menace, and otherwise aided,  
at a critical period, by several office hold-  
ers of Kansas, including the surveyor  
general, the president of the convention,  
with his immense patronage, embracing  
many hundred employees, intervened, and  
as I believe, without the knowledge or ap-  
probation of the President of the United  
States, produced the extraordinary paper  
called the "Lecompton Constitution." Yet  
this act of intervention by the Federal  
officers to defeat the will of the people  
seems to be sustained by my opponents,  
whilst my intervention, as it is called, in  
obedience to my duty and oath of office,  
is denounced and calumniated. It is still  
more extraordinary that the hypothetical  
remarks made by me as regards the cli-  
mate, in its connection with slavery in Kan-  
sas, after that issue had been abandoned there,  
which views were consolidating the Union  
between the conservative free State and  
pro-slavery democrats, so as to prevent  
the confiscation of the small number of  
slaves then held in Kansas, have been de-  
nounced by many distinguished Southern  
Senators, who, when the Kansas Nebraska  
bill was pending in Congress, when such  
remarks from them (if ever) might affect  
Southern emigration, were then loudest  
in proclaiming that because of its climate  
Kansas could never become a slave State.  
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tention or position; yet if he has commit-  
ted any errors in this respect, may they  
be overruled by a superintending Provi-  
dence for the perpetuation of the Union  
and the advancement of the honor and  
interest of our beloved country.

[Signed] ROBT. J. WALKER.

A young man named Richard Jacobs,  
22 years of age, son of Mr. Richard Ja-  
cobs of South Danvers, who had been un-  
well for a few days, complaining of pain  
in his bones, was on Friday seized with  
severe pains, accompanied by ravings and  
all the symptoms of hydrophobia, which  
continued until death relieved him of his  
terrible sufferings some time during the  
night. The deceased was bitten by a dog  
some fifteen years ago, while living in Illi-  
nois, and the deadly virus, it is supposed,  
must have been lurking in his system ever  
since.—Boston Courier.

### THE BIBLE IN SCHOOL.

The Bible in the School is one of the  
rights and privileges that a free, Christian  
people should never surrender. But we  
have decided objections to its use as a  
reading-book in the class, or as a volume  
from which the boys and girls are to  
paraphrase. The blunders of boobies, as they  
are learning to read or to conjugate, should  
be made over pages less sacred than those





GREENCASTLE, IND.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1858.

## DOUGLAS AND THE REPUBLICANS.

Several old line friends have asked us recently whether the Republicans were going to join in with Douglas and cease opposition to the old line party. Not so. Douglas has been too great a sinner against the cause of Freedom and Humanity—has done too much to rivet and fasten the chains of slavery upon the American people—for the Republican party to join hands with him and take him in as a full brother in the great Republican family. He has always been a wily dog—a cunning fox, ready and willing to pounce upon his prey whenever he is sure he can master it. He still adheres to the Dred Scott decision, and every other odious measure calculated to extend the slave power over our fair heritage, except, alone, the Lecompton Constitution swindle. His terrible "shriek for freedom" just now easily explained. In a short time the free State of Illinois will go into the election of a United States Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Mr. Douglas. He is preparing for this event, as well as the great popular breeze, that he now sees approaching, and which is designed ere long to sweep over the entire length and breadth of our land. The Republican fall in love with Douglas until he shows himself to be a *disinterested* friend to the cause of Republicanism.

AN INQUIRY.—An Old Line friend writing to us from the North-western part of this country, and enclosing us the money for a few subscribers, asks: "How goes the b'boys between Douglas and Old Buck? I am sure 'till I see the clear track." We are inclined to the opinion that many of "the b'boys" in this section will play "mum," too, until they "see the clear track," and get the cue from the grand *facets* at Washington! Some of "the b'boys," however, have come out flat-footed for Douglas, but few have had the assurance to defend the course of "old Buck." John G. Davis has come home from Washington, and of course before returning.

THE nuisance we alluded last week as being in close proximity with the Banner office has been removed; but alas! we are no better off. A lawyer's office has been substituted in its place. Ah! ah! ah! the world goes. We fondly entertained an opinion that we would shortly be in peace with all the world and balance of mankind; but our fond hopes are now dashed!

WE are indebted to our friend Wm. Durham, Esq., for his efforts in our behalf. Will is rather badly treated with old illness, yet, notwithstanding, he is a pretty clever fellow.

DURING the past week, we have been so busily engaged in receiving money and subscribers that we have but little time to devote to the editor's department!

TWO men got into a fight at Greencastle on Christmas eve, which resulted in the death of one of them.—*Terre Haute Journal*.

THE above is news to us, and we presume it is so to most of the citizens of our town. We have no objection to having the truth told in reference to any transaction that may occur in our midst, but decidedly object to having misrepresentation resorted to in order to make up a tale of scandal against us in the form of an item for a daily newspaper.

A Kansas emigrating meeting has been held in Howard County, Missouri. Its object was to induce persons to "emigrate" to Kansas to vote on the Lecompton Constitution, and then emigrate back home again.

THE Charleston Mercury advocates an immediate disunion, unless Congress adopts the Calhoun constitution. It says: "There is but one course which will save the South in Congress from union and unquestioning—unhesitating defeat. The South looks to Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, 'to defend its rights.'"

IT is not our intention to be a respecter of persons. We expect to treat all alike; to require each subscriber to pay for the Banner in advance, as our published terms imply. If any who have been making our paper, fall out with us, for adopting a rule of this kind and living up to it, we can't help it. What do you think of a man who says one thing and practices another? Place yourself in our position and think a moment.

THE Concert at the Court-house on Saturday night, by Mr. Osborn's Juvenile class, was highly entertaining to the large and respectable audience in attendance.—Mr. O. deserves much credit for the pains he has taken in training the little girls and boys of our town in this most pleasing accomplishment.—*Local News*.

## Gen. Walker in Washington.

New York, Dec. 30.—Gen. Walker reached Washington City last evening, in company with Marshal Rynders.

He immediately proceeded to the State Department, where he had an interview with the Secretary of State, and was formally surrendered.

Gen. Cass, however, stated that he had no directions to give concerning General Walker. It was only through the Judiciary that he could be held to answer any charges brought against him.

Gen. Walker and his escort retired, the former at liberty to go where his inclination might lead.

It is reported, however, that a process will be issued to bring him to trial for violating the Neutrality laws.

The Cabinet held a consultation yesterday, with regard to the conduct of Com. Paulding in securing Walker and his men, at which the Commodore's despatches were read.

Capt. Engles expects to return to the Home Squadron sometime in the month of January.

It is positively asserted that Commodore Paulding will be recalled.

Many distinguished gentlemen have called upon Gen. Walker. Nothing is known of his further movements. It is his intention at the proper time, to ask the Government to reinstate him in the position from which he was recently removed by Com. Paulding.

## THE LATEST FROM KANSAS.

As the eye turns first westward, then Washington ward, for Kansas news, and Congress news, it finds the events so thrilling and interesting as hardly to know which to dwell upon. Kansas-ward we learn that the Constitution with slavery has been adopted, and that the legislature has adjourned, having organized the militia, and provided for an election on the 4th inst. (next Monday,) for and against the Lecompton Constitution. We learn also that the Free State men have determined to go into the State election, on that day, as provided for by the Lecompton Constitution, expecting to carry the election, and take possession of the offices, if Kansas should be admitted under that Constitution. There are rumors of fighting and murders in the Territory. Meanwhile, up to the adjournment of Congress, before Christmas, the battle waxed hot and hot in Congress. Douglas was keeping at bay all his pro-slavery opponents. We have but little confidence yet in the Douglas movement. We wait patiently the developments of the future. So far, the developments prove the correctness of the position taken by the Republicans in the late canvass, and the folly of abandoning their platform and organization. We are not ready yet to take Douglas and his men into the Republican party. One more step, and Douglas will be an out-and-out Republican. He may yet take that step.

Ind. American.

THE greatest difficulty many labor under, is that they eat too much and read too little; spend too much time in idleness and sleep, and not enough in exercise.—let all who aspire to be any thing more than mere walking automata, and but a grade above the brute creation, strive to mend their ways in this particular, to bestow more attention upon the intellectual man, and less upon the animal!

PERSONAL.—Few men feel more grateful for favors bestowed, than we do; and perhaps few have had more marks of regard and tokens of respect and esteem shown them than we have. Thanks to the source of benevolence and goodness, we have always had friends,—have never been without a host of them; and those men who have spoken a kind word for us as the Editor and conductor of the Banner and induced their acquaintances to take a copy, we regard as amongst our very best friends, to whom we are under special and particular obligations. Many who are not subscribers to the Banner, would take a copy, were they solicited to do so by some acquaintance or friend. Let our friends try it, as they are passing around amongst their acquaintances. Reuben Stevens, Esq., has sent us the largest list from any one place for the ensuing year.

MRS. SENATOR DOUGLAS.—It is stated on that which seems to us reliable authority, that this lady takes a most lively interest in her husband's political fortunes, and that in addition to influencing him to cut down his drinking and tobacco using to short allowance, and to dress in good taste, she has rendered him important service in augmenting his pluck and strengthening his back for the attitude of hostility toward the Administration, in which he is now placed. She is said to be exceedingly ambitious, and to be a thorough social diplomatist, exercising a considerable degree of talent and force in furthering her husband's schemes in furthering the splendid new house over which she presides. The Washington letter writers tell us, that when Douglas was making his great speech in the Senate, last week, she looked on from the Gallery.—*Exchange*.

What greater inspiration need a man want than the approving smiles of an honest, intelligent and virtuous wife? That is enough!

Senator Bright of Indiana, it appears, was one of the speakers at the Buchanan mass meeting at Philadelphia. He had not had time to prepare himself to speak. Of course not, he never had time, and could not prepare himself if he had. The first thing that seemed to impress him was, for what he said at Philadelphia he would be held accountable in Indiana. That's so. But "if he neglected Indiana or forgot her interest, might heaven forget him!" This silly expression he doubtless thought would be sufficient to grease his remarks so that they might go down the throats of the people of Indiana with ease. He thought there was no precedent for submitting the constitution of a new State to the people, and surely he would not be wrong in following the example of our revolutionary fathers. He sustained the President. Such a dishonest blockhead could do nothing else.—*Con. Com.*

## THE LATEST FROM KANSAS.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, states that the late "election" has terminated in a majority vote for the "constitution with slavery." The Free State men took no part in the election, and the Southerners had matters to their own way. At Lecompton, 132 votes were given and the majority for the "Constitution with Slavery" was 62.—At Lawrence no votes were received. At Topeka, the poll books were not opened at all. At Lexington the vote "for the constitution with slavery" was 33. Nothing had been heard from Leavenworth of the state of the vote. At one time, a formidable disturbance of the peace was threatened, but it terminated in nothing serious. The pro-slavery party declare the future of Kansas has been decided, and that she must be admitted into the Union as a slave State.

Mr. Devereux, the successor of Secretary Stanton, has issued a proclamation setting forth the policy which he intends to pursue, and the instructions under which he is acting. He endorses all the official acts of both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, even to the convening of the extra session of the Legislature. What the President has made by the exchange, it is difficult to determine. The late Delegate Convention of the Free State party, will meet at Lawrence to-day to decide whether to take part in the January election for officers under the Lecompton Constitution or not. Should they decide in favor of it, they will nominate State officers.

There is quite a strong party who are very much opposed to going into the election, while others think it advisable to do so for the purpose, as they declare, to get the offices of the State Government into their hands, with the view of crushing it. Mr. Stanton is spoken of for Governor, but it is not probable he will allow his name to go before the people in that capacity.

We have received an interesting letter from Kansas, dated Lawrence, December 17th. Our correspondent says that the free-State men are determined to triumph "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." It is expected by all the free-State party that the January election ordered by the Legislature will settle the whole difficulty, as Congress cannot but respect the overwhelming vote against the Lecompton Constitution which they expect to give on that day.—*Evansville Journal*.

STATES whose Constitutions have been submitted to the People for Ratification.

California, Nov. 13,	1849
Connecticut, Oct. 5,	1818
Georgia, 1st Monday in Oct.,	1839
Illinois, March 7,	1843
Indiana, August 4,	1851
Iowa, August 4,	1850
Kentucky,	1850
Louisiana, Nov. 2,	1852
Maine,	1820
Maryland, June 4,	1851
Massachusetts,	1780
Michigan, Nov. 5,	1850
New Jersey, Aug. 13,	1854
New York, Nov. 2,	1846
North Carolina, Nov. 9,	1835
Rhode Island, 7,	1851
Tennessee, March,	1835
Texas, Oct. 13,	1855
Virginia, Oct. 23, 24, 25,	1851
Wisconsin, April,	1843

STATES whose Constitutions are not known to have been submitted to the People for Ratification.

Alabama,	1819
Arkansas, Jan. 4,	1836
Delaware, Dec. 2,	1831
Florida,	1839
Mississippi, Oct. 1,	1832
Missouri, July 19,	1830
New Hampshire, Sept. 1,	1792
Pennsylvania,	1790
South Carolina,	1790
Vermont,	1850

So much for precedents! The weight of them is in favor of the principle of submission.

BANKS ON DOUGLAS.—The Boston Bee's Washington correspondent tells the following conversation relative to Douglas' late demonstration:

The day after Douglas made his speech, a Democrat said to Mr. Banks, "Are you Republicans going to take Douglas in?" "Yes, sir," replied the Little Iron Man, "we will take all who want to come—the church is large and the door is wide."

"Very well," rejoined the Democrat, "but are you willing to make him your leader?" "We are willing, after they all get in," replied Banks, "to let the smartest man lead the column!"

THE Treasury Note Bill, virtually changing the Treasury Department into an immense bank for the issue of the vilest kind of shillings, having passed the House, is now a law. Doubtless ere this the engravers congregated at Washington, are at work on the pictures, and in a very short time Mr. Buchanan's National Bank notes will be sent out to "move the crop."

Great dissatisfaction is felt in the South in consequence of the arrest of Fillbuster Walker. According to telegraphic dispatches, indignation meetings have been held in the principal Southern cities, in which the participants were vociferous in their denunciations of the Government for causing the arrest of Walker. The latest despatch is as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived. John Taber, editor of El Niagaraguanese, who came passenger in her, has consented to open the meeting to-morrow evening with the present of the capture of Walker, and to indignation here is increasing. Some are in favor of reinforcing Anderson in spite of the Government. Over one thousand stand of arms and a thousand men are ready to undertake it.

SURRENDER OF GEN. WALKER, AND HIS ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.—The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on the 20th, with on board the gallant Walker and one hundred and fifty of his men.

What the Government will do with this pirate remains yet to be seen.

## A Sampson in Shackles.

A prisoner in the Green county jail, by the name of Saml. Witham, has been amusing himself and astonishing the jailer, with his feats of strength. Unaided by a single instrument, he broke a set of the strongest patent handcuffs, tore the shackles from his feet, broke off several bars from the door of his cell, broke a large iron door which served as an additional fastening, and passing out into the hall of the jail, exercised himself in the satisfactory "mysteries of a pigeon-wing!" A night or two since he concluded to give another entertainment, which consisted of breaking two of the heavy iron bars of the grate of his cell door, but his performance being unseasonably checked by the entrance of his keeper, he retired from the scene in evident confusion.—*Monroe (Wis.) Press*.

It is rumored that genuine impressions of the notes of the commercial Bank of Kentucky have been put into circulation, with the signatures forged.

Benedict Arnold's silver watch has been presented to the Historical Society of Connecticut. An exchange suggests that it ought to be bought by the Legislature of South Carolina, and presented to Mr. Buchanan as a delicate acknowledgement of the manner in which he has redeemed his pledges of the Kansas question. It would be appropriate, we think.

LOUIS NAPOLEON A BOGUS.—A writer in Graham's Magazine for January has come forward with some important revelations, convicting the occupant of the French Imperial throne of the basest imposture.

He says that the real Louis Napoleon died in a fit, in a drinking-house in New York, some years ago, and that a Yankee named Bowen, who had long been his companion in dissipation and revelry, assumed his name, sailed immediately for Europe, attended Queen Hortense as her son in her dying moments, imposed himself upon the French people as a genuine Bonaparte, and succeeded in reaching the Imperial throne.

The story is well told, and the objections that would naturally be suggested are skillfully disposed of. Whether it will excite so much attention as the pretended discovery of the son of Louis XVI. in the person of a Mr. Williams, a few years ago, remains to be seen.

Abner Smith postmaster at the Northern Depot, Boone county, Ind., has been arrested for robbing the mail, and after an investigation before the U. S. Commissioner at Indianapolis, was committed to answer in default of giving bail in \$2,000 for his appearance.

SUDDEN AND SINGULAR DEATH.—Mr. Samuel King, of Rising Sun, Ind., died very suddenly, on Tuesday last. He became involved in financial difficulties, and his creditors in New York came on with large claims, made Mr. King alleged, by his partner, without his knowledge, and closed his store. Tuesday he rowed his children across the creek to school, and returning, remarked to a neighbor that it was the last time he should cross. He told his wife that he should not live, at wished to die, and was found dead in a bed, apparently from deep sympathy, but not from any such cause as his death. He, however, shortly after laid down and died, from no apparent cause but the deep grief and mortification caused by his pecuniary troubles.

GOKE INTO LIQUIDATION.—The Bank of Southern Illinois at Bolton, and the Bank of Aurora, at Aurora, have filed notice with the Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor, and have gone into voluntary liquidation, under the law, and are now winding up their business. The bills are amply protected by securities in the hands of the Auditor.—*Ills. Journ.*

Stop the Murderer. A man calling himself Michael Cuttee, on the fifth of December, 1857, in Saline county, Mo., near Hawkins' steam mill, landed on the south side of the Missouri river, murdered a man—name unknown—his wife and two children. The whole party at the time of the murder, were traveling down the Missouri river in a skiff. Cuttee murdered his traveling companions for their money, and it is supposed obtained \$140.

The description of this monster in human form, is as follows: In height, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches; weighs about 155 lbs., long sandy hair hanging in curls about his neck, face unshaven, whiskers nearly red, eyes rather greyish color, very bad countenance, quick spoken, rather Irish brogue, walks lame from sore leg—supposed to be in the left leg—wore rather brownish frock coat, pants of greenish cast, brown cloth cap with flaps of grey, and hickory shirt.

## Gen. Walker's Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It is ascertained that before Walker left Central America he sent orders to Colonel Anderson to retain possession of Castillo as long as possible. If obliged to abandon it he was to retain the boats; but, if compelled to destroy them in order to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, he was first to destroy the river boats and hold on to the Virgin. This order was repeated from Aspiwall. Arrangements were also made to send up a number of men in a barge, under a competent leader, for the purpose of conveying the order to Col. Anderson, and to advise him of any United States vessels approaching the coast, and of the state of affairs at Punta Arenas and San Juan del Norte. It is said that Walker has confidence that Col. Anderson will obey the order.

EARLY INDIAN TRIALS AND SKETCHES. This is the title of a book, containing 640 pages, just issued from the press of Moore, Winstach, Keys & Co., of Cincinnati. Hon. O. H. Smith, author. It gives a condensed history of all the leading men of the State, dead or alive, a short sketch of the principal criminal trials, and many interesting accounts of some of the leading men of the Nation. To an old citizen of the State, that portion of this book relative to Indiana will prove highly interesting. It is for sale, wholesale and retail, by STEWART & BOWMAN, Indianapolis.

The news from California is unimportant. Rain had fallen plentifully and mining operations were progressing satisfactorily. Commercial affairs, however, were very dull, and the money market was without animation. The interest on California bonds will hereafter be paid in San Francisco instead of New York.

Counterfeit two dollar bills on the Massachusetts Bank have just made their appearance. They are without the red figures, and the signatures are clumsily executed.

The notes of the Charter Oak Bank of Hartford are now received at the Metropolitan Bank the same as other Eastern money. We understand, but not officially, that the Rhode Island Banks have made arrangements to commence redemption at the Suffolk Bank on the 11th January. This brings the whole of New-England into line.

Indignation Meeting. MONTELE, Dec. 29.—A meeting has been called in this city to express indignation at the arrest of the Walker expedition. The reported repudiation of Commodore Paulding's course by Secretary Cass, has had but little effect, and the excitement is still intense.

Judge Gale, of the United States District Court, declares against the refusal of a clearance of the schooner Lucas, she had a cargo of provisions on board, and Judge Gale says her detention is illegal.

A THING TO BE PROUD OF.—Buchanan said, the other day, to a member of Congress from Alabama, "I cannot say that I am a pro-slavery man, but I do say that I have done more for the South than any other man living."

This is on the authority of that fire-eating organ, the Richmond South. And it is true. Let him wear the honor which will soon become historical and irreversible of having done more and meaner things for the perpetration of bondage than any other man of the age. "Poor Pierce" not excepted. Let him anticipate the shining reputation in coming generations, when slavery shall have passed away, and the idea of property in human flesh shall be regarded with abhorrence by a purer and better race. It is his glory. It will be declared from generation to generation. Who would rob him of it?

## A MODEL POSTMASTER.

We find the following in the Janesville Standard:

Having had my attention called to the unfortunate difference which has arisen between the President of the United States and the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, touching the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution, and wishing to act in harmony with my brother officers in this very important crisis, I have assumed, as Postmaster of Shopier, to call you together on the 31st day of February next, at the house of "Tom" Williams, Emerald Grove.

I have, on reflection, come to the conclusion that all Postmasters whose salaries are less than one hundred dollars need not attend, as Mr. Morgan, of Milton, Sharpstein, of Milwaukee, and Dan Brown, of Janesville, will not consent to associate with them. For my own part, my brethren, although I have full faith in Judge Douglas, and fully believe in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, yet a due regard to my position, as an officer under the Federal Government, as well as a profound respect for the American Eagle, and the income of my office, as a matter of expediency I shall support the President.

Ever yours in the bonds of office, WILLIAM HOBBS, Postmaster, Shopier.

N. B.—In the event that Douglas succeeds, we can change our views about the time old "Buck's" term ends. W. H.

ANOTHER GOVERNOR PREPARING HIS HEAD FOR THE BLOCK.—It is said that Denver, the recently appointed acting Governor of Kansas, is going the way of all his predecessors, approving all the official acts of Walker and Stanton, even to the calling of the legislature. If a man elected to Congress by the ballot box stuffs of California cannot endure the outrages of the administration in Kansas, we do not see what man can. The next appointment should be taken from among the vilest among the vile in a penitentiary. Kansas has been very appropriately called "the grave yard of Governors." Shannon, Reeder, Geary, Walker, Stanton, and Denver, all but the latter have gone down to political graves, and he is said to be on his last legs.—*Richmond Palladium*.

Fatal Accident at Michigan City.

On Friday morning last, Mr. John Floyd, an engineer on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, coming home from hunting, about a mile and a half from Michigan City, hailed a man driving a load of wood, and asked to be allowed to ride with him. The man stopped his team and Floyd got on the load, and in pulling up his gun after him, it exploded, and tore the top of his head off. He fell over on the load, breathed once or twice and expired. The kind teamster wrapped the body up in a horse blanket, and took it to Michigan City, where an inquest was held.

## Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A weekly mail having been established by the Postmaster General from Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, the mail between that point and Laramie will be transmitted by the commandant at Fort Kearney, and between Laramie and the nearest station in Utah by the commandant at Laramie as near as possible. These mails will be semi-monthly, on the first and fifteenth. Ten of the most reliable and experienced Delawareans and Shawnees, and other civilized Indians, with fifty mules and four light wagons, will perform the service.

Lieut. General Scott arrived here this morning, and shortly afterwards paid his respects to the President. He will remain several days to arrange matters in reference to the campaign against the Mormons in the spring.

All the Democratic papers in Iowa have taken the Douglas shute, except the Davenport Democrat and Dubuque Northwest. The Administration, as far as we can learn, has not a single friend in Burlington.

Mr. Goodwin, the talented and able editor of the Ind. American, was in town the fore part of the present week.—He is a fine specimen of the Anglo-Saxon.

ANOTHER PAPER.—The first number of the "Philomusan Star," a literary periodical, edited by Melissa A. Skelton, Laura S. Bower and Sallie S. Withers, and published at Paris, Mo., has been received by us. It is quite an interesting and meritorious little publication, and we hope it may long live and receive a wide and extended circulation.

The Old Line party in Spencer county in this State sustain Douglas, in opposition to Buchanan, Bright and Fitch, with their fawning and truckling to the administration, will not receive much "aid and comfort" from the old line press and party in this State. The State Sentinel will be about the only paper that the Buchanan party can command.

The contract between the Government and the officers of the Central Road has been signed, and the mail will be put on that road on the 1st of January, if an agent is appointed in time. This will abolish mudwagons east of the city, but they will still be retained on the west.—*Indianapolis Locomotive*.

It is a little singular that no arrangement to carry the mail can be effected with the west end of the road. We think that there must be a little dogged meanness manifested on the part of the Railroad as well as on the part of the Government. To say the least, it is a disgrace to the Nation to have the great Western U. S. mail carried in a little "mud wagon" when there is as good a Railroad as the Terre Haute and Richmond running parallel with the route.

Important from Kansas.—Civil War Raging in Bourbon County.—Exciting Debates in the Lawrence Convention.

St. Louis, Dec. 31.—The Democratic has Kansas advices to the 24th inst., which state that a civil war is raging in Bourbon County. Several conflicts have occurred between the Free State and Pro-Slavery parties. A number of prisoners have been taken on both sides. The United States Marshal, with a force of eighty men, demanded the surrender of the Free State party. The demand was answered by a volley of musket balls.

The fire was returned, and the fight lasted an hour. The Pro-Slavery men finally retreated, with a loss of one killed and two mortally wounded. The U. S. Marshal was dangerously wounded. Gen. Lane had been encamped at Sugar mound, and was determined to fight the dragons if they attacked him. A battle was regarded as inevitable.

Exciting debates had occurred in the Lawrence Convention. The committee on Resolutions presented three reports.—The majority report disapproves of voting for State officers.

The first minority report recommends the nomination of a full State ticket. The second, signed by Redpath, recommends a participation in the election, for the purpose of destroying the Lecompton Constitution, that no man shall be nominated who will not pledge himself to crush it, that the Topeka Constitution be submitted to the people and their loyalty to that instrument be made the test of loyalty to the Free State party, and that the Legislature repeal the present code of laws.

Messrs. Robinson, Phillips, Conway, Schuyler and Vaughn were in favor of voting, and the most radical, revolutionary speeches were made.

CONVENTION OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

There will be a Convention of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, now residents of Indiana, at the city of Indianapolis, on the 8th day of January, 1858, to be held in the Senate Chamber, in the Capitol. Each county in the State is requested to send as many delegates as possible. The object of the Convention is to develop a unity of action by which to secure from the Government some reasonable and proper provision from all the surviving officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, who have rendered actual service, and for the widows of such as are deceased. By order of the Central Committee.

THE papers of Indianapolis are requested to give this call an insertion.

WHAT ITS FRIENDS SAY OF IT.

The Goshen Democrat, the leading organ of the Democracy in Northern Indiana, thus alludes to the position of the party press on the Lecompton swindle, hitting our recalcitrant neighbor a "side wiper" in passing:

We know, thus far, of only three Democratic papers in Indiana that take ground for the Lecompton juggle, unless an article in the State Sentinel of Saturday last is to be regarded as showing the white feather.

You may as well call it "fair." The "article of Saturday" alluded to is distinctly meant to show the "white feather." It is a formal retraction of all the Sentinel had formerly asserted and a full acknowledgment of allegiance to the Lecompton scheme, and whatever the execution of that scheme requires. The Louisville Journal, noticing this sudden upset of our neighbor, says it is "the best specimen of crawling down tail I have ever exhibited." But that is a mistake, though a very natural one, occasioned by the difficulty of distinguishing between the tail and head. The Sentinel crawled down head foremost, and that is the way it stands now. As its head is of no use to it, of course it does not feel at all inconvenienced by the position.—*Ind. Journal*.

Indian Conference with the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Delegates of the Pawnee, Ponca, and Potawatomi tribes of Indians, numbering about thirty, had a formal interview with the President at the White House.—The audience was large, composed in part of ladies and Secretaries Cobb, Floyd and Thompson. The most interesting feature was an apparent reconciliation between the Chiefs of the Pawnees and Poncas, which tribes have long been hostile to each other. The President (or "Grandfather," as they called him) having persuasively dwelt on the blessings of peace, joined their hands together in token of friendship.

## Banner Receipts.

The following persons have paid the amount opposite their names, as subscribers to the Banner, which is duly credited on our books.

J. E. Smith,	\$1.00
James Hill, Esq.,	1.00
Webb House,	1.00
J. P. Cox,	1.00
Henry Landis,	1.00
Wm. J. Nelson,	1.00
John Hinton,	1.00
Dan Evans,	1.00
John A. Nelson,	1.00
Wm. H. Buffington,	1.00
A. Findley,	1.00
Richard Lloyd,	1.00
B. F. Vane,	1.00
Abraham Redpath,	1.00
George Lamphun,	1.00
Galathea Bandman,	1.00
Thomas J. Walls,	1.00
A. W. C. Ford,	1.00
G. Graham,	1.00
E. Brackley,	1.00
F. P. Nelson,	1.00
Dan Thomas,	1.00
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Mark Hamilton,	1.00
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H. P. Magill,	1.00
John T. Magill,	1.00
A. W. Fordice,	1.00
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Stirling Carr,	1.00
John Hammond,	1.00
Wm. W. Goodale,	1.00
Sam. McCune,	







